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General Assembly

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Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 61 (a)

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Notification of nuclear tests

Note by the Secretary-General

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 30 November 1987, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/38 C, the operative part of which reads as follows:

> "The General Assembly,
>
> "...
>
> "1. Calls upon all States to comply with resolution 41/59 N;
>
> "2. Again urges each of the States conducting nuclear explosions to provide to the Secretary-General within one week of each nuclear explosion such data referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 41/59 N as they may have available;
>
> "3. Invites all other States to provide to the Secretary-General any such data on nuclear explosions they may have available;
>
> "4. Requests the Secretary-General to make this information immediately available to all Member States and to submit to the General Assembly annually a register of the information provided on nuclear explosions during the preceding twelve months."

2. Pursuant to paragraph 4 of the resolution, the relevant information received from one Member State, Australia, during the preceding 12 months (15 September 1991-14 September 1992) is reproduced in section II of the present note in the form of an annual register.

3. The information presented in section II was previously circulated in document A/47/313.

II. ANNUAL REGISTER

Data provided by States

AUSTRALIA

Data on nuclear explosions derived from Australian seismological facilities and from institutions in other countries cooperating in the monitoring of earthquakes and nuclear explosions

Quarterly reports on presumed underground nuclear explosions*

January-March 1992

Month 1992	Day	Universal time h m	Locality	Estimated body-wave magnitude	Estimated yield kilotonnes	Sequence number
January			nil			
February			nil			
March	26	16 30	Nevada	5.5	40-150	92/1

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* For complete explanatory note, see A/47/313, appendix.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 25, 28, 30, 33,
35, 43, 45, 46 and 143
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND
THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS
FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
SOUTH AFRICA
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
LAUNCHING OF GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT
QUESTION OF CYPRUS
CONSEQUENCES OF THE IRAQI OCCUPATION OF AND
AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 30 September 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Final Communiqué of the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters on 23 September 1992 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 25, 28, 30, 33, 35, 43, 45, 46 and 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKSIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Final communiqué of the Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held at United Nations Headquarters on 23 September 1992 (26 Rabiul Awwal 1413H)

1. The Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference was held on 26 Rabiul Awwal, 1413H corresponding to 23 September 1992, at United Nations Headquarters in New York under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Hikmet Cetin, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Turkey and Chairman of the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Tajikistan attended the Meeting as guests.

2. The Meeting listened with fraternal sentiments to the illuminating address of His Excellency Alija Izetbegovich, President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, who expressed the grateful thanks and appreciation of his Government and people for the steadfast support extended by the Organization of the Islamic Conference to their just struggle to safeguard the independence, unity and territorial integrity of their country.

3. The Meeting noted with appreciation the reports of the Secretary General on various items inscribed on the agenda and approved the recommendations contained therein.

4. The Meeting examined the report submitted by the Six-Member Committee on Palestine (document OIC/NY-92/SMCP/REP) and adopted its recommendations.

It reviewed the overall developments of the situation in Palestine and the Middle East. It saluted the blessed Intifadah of the Palestinian people and reiterated its full solidarity with the valiant Palestinian people and the population of other occupied Arab territories, as well as its active support to their just cause.

It reaffirmed that the issue of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif constitutes the central issue for the Islamic Ummah and is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region can only be achieved through a complete Israeli withdrawal from all the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and by enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, and establish their independent Palestinian State with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital, under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

It expressed its support to the ongoing peace process aimed at the achievement of a just and comprehensive solution to the issue of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict in conformity with the resolutions of international

legitimacy, including Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), the principle of land for peace, the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the settlement of the issue of the Palestinian refugees in accordance with the United Nations resolutions, and more particularly General Assembly resolution 194 (III) and Security Council resolution 237 (1967) and in this regard it called for a more effective role of the United Nations in ongoing negotiations. It stressed the need for all the representatives of the Palestinian people to participate in all the stages of the negotiations and all the multilateral committees in a manner that would reflect unity of Palestinian people, as well as the need to ensure that the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif is not left out, both as an issue and in terms of representation, in the ongoing negotiations, for it constitutes an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 and is subject to the same treatment applied to all the remaining territories in accordance with the United Nations resolutions.

It reaffirmed that the United Nations has a permanent responsibility towards the Palestinian cause until there is a just and global settlement of all aspects of this issue guaranteeing the end to occupation and enabling the Palestinain people to exercise their inalienable rights. In this spirit it emphasized the importance of carrying out the mission entrusted to the United Nations by the General Assembly and the Security Council and, in particular the need to implement Security Council resolution 681 (1990) envisaging notably the convening of a meeting of the signatories to the Fourth Geneva Convention with a view to taking necessary measures to ensure international temporary protection for Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

It recommended that the Islamic Group in the United Nations must endeavour with a view to forcing Israel to discontinue its inhuman practices against the Palestinian citizens in the occupied Palestinian territories, and emphasized the need to implement international resolutions demanding the discontinuation of Israeli settlements and the removal of those which already exist in the occupied territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan.

It further reiterated that the legislative and administrative measures imposed by the Israeli occupation authorities on the city of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and its inhabitants are null and void. It recalled in this regard Security Council resolutions 465 (1980), 476 (1980) and 478 (1980).

It also emphasized the need to act to force Israel to submit all of its nuclear facilities to international inspection.

It urged all international organisations and institutions, in particular the humanitarian ones, to increase their assistance to the Palestinian people to enable them to face up to the serious living conditions resulting from continued Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories.

It welcomed the efforts being exerted by the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People in the service of the Palestine cause.

5. The Meeting strongly condemned the Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and reaffirmed its steadfast support to the Government and people of that Republic in their just struggle to safeguard the independence, unity and territorial integrity of their country. It also condemned vigorously the genocidal policy of ethnic cleansing being perpetrated against the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It reaffirmed the provisions of resolution 1/5-EX on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, adopted by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at its Fifth Extraordinary Session.

It welcomed the holding of the London Conference on the former Yugoslavia and demanded that all commitments made at this Conference be fully and promptly implemented in letter and spirit. In particular it emphasized the urgent need for the effective enforcement of the provisions regarding the establishment of a No-fly Zone, control of heavy weaponry (control of firing and movement), closing of concentration camps and the return of refugees to their homes and effective delivery of humanitarian relief.

It condemned the continuation of the Serbian aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina and expressed its alarm at the failure of the numerous efforts aimed at bringing it to an end.

In this context it reaffirmed the legitimate right of Bosnia and Herzegovina to self-defence, in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, and underlined the need to exempt Bosnia and Herzegovina from the provisions of the arms embargo imposed on the former Yugoslavia by Security Council resolution 713 (1991).

It emphasized the fact that, if the minimum measures decided by the London Conference fail to be implemented due to Serbian obstruction, the international community should take more vigorous steps to bring the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina to an end.

It expressed its profound concern at the continued deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It condemned the obstacles posed by the regular and para-military Serb forces to prevent the accomplishment by the international humanitarian organizations of their mission, and appealed to the Security Council to accelerate the implementation of the various measures it has adopted to guarantee the delivery of humanitarian assistance without any impediment in the entire territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It urged the international community to continue and increase humanitarian assistance to the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the same

spirit, it approved the recommendation of the Secretary General to institute in the General Secretariat an OIC Fund for Relief and Reconstruction in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It expressed its active solidarity with the Government and people of the Republic of Croatia, who are carrying a heavy burden because of the negative consequences of the Serbian aggression of Bosnia and Herzegovina and expressed the confidence that they would continue to provide full support to the Bosnian people.

6. The Meeting expressed its deep concern over the situation in Somalia and deplored the civil strife among various Somali factions, parties and movements, which had virtually destroyed the entire political, economic and social infrastructure of their country and has caused tremendous suffering to the Somali people.

It noted with distress that some 2 million Somalis have been stricken by war and famine and millions more are in a state of utter desperation. It expressed its appreciation for the initiatives taken by H.E. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and Chairman of the Islamic Summit Conference, for resolving the Somali crisis. In this regard it also welcomed the ongoing efforts of the international community to provide indispensible humanitarian assistance to Somalia and appealed for the intensification of those efforts.

It noted with appreciation the efforts being made by the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in cooperation with the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, and the League of Arab States, to deal with the various aspects of the problem of Somalia. It pledged its full support for ensuring the success of these joint efforts.

It called for the early convening by the United Nations, in cooperation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Organization of African Unity, and the League of Arab States, of an International Conference on Somalia with a view to finding solutions to all aspects of the problems of Somalia.

It also reaffirmed the commitment of Member States to the restoration of peace and preservation of the independence, territorial unity and integrity of Somalia.

7. The Meeting approved the recommendations contained in the Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Afghanistan of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (document OIC/NY-92/AFG/REP). It welcomed the formation of the Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan and congratulated the people of Afghanistan on the successful culmination of their long and glorious Jihad. It expressed its confidence that the Government and people of Afghanistan will succeed in restoring peace and stability and overcome the formidable challenges to their economic and social development. In this context it welcomed the various

steps taken by the Government of Afghanistan and noted with appreciation the intention to convene a Loya Jirgah (SHORAI-AHL HAL WA AQD) and expressed the readiness of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to assist in this process, as required.

It emphasized the need for promoting unity, cohesion, national reconciliation and harmony among all sections of the Afghan society and reiterated its steadfast support to the cause of peace and progress in Afghanistan, as well as its commitment to safeguarding the unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Afghanistan. It also stressed the importance of respect for the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

It appealed to the international community in general, and member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in particular, to extend urgently generous humanitarian and economic assistance to Afghanistan to facilitate the repatriation and rehabilitation of Afghan refugees and for national reconstruction. It also expressed its appreciation to all those member States which have provided assistance to Afghanistan, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

8. The Meeting recalled the declarations issued during the period between the nineteenth and twentieth Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers regarding the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait, as well as Resolution 9/20-P adopted by the Twentieth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and reiterated the provisions of Resolution 7/6-P (IS), adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference. It deplored that the Government of Iraq has not fully complied with United Nations resolutions and expressed its distress about the ordeal endured by the people of Iraq owing to the non-compliance of the Iraqi regime with the decisions of international legitimacy. It expressed its deep regret and concern over the procrastination of the Iraqi authorities regarding the implementation of the resolutions concerning the release of Kuwaiti citizens and other detainees in Iraq, and called upon the Iraqi authorities for their immediate release. It affirmed the necessity of full compliance by Iraq with all Security Council resolutions for the final restoration of peace in the Gulf region and to put an end to the sufferings of the Iraqi people. It also reiterated its commitment to the safeguarding of the unity and territorial integrity of all States of the region.

9. The Meeting reaffirmed the contents of Resolution No. 10/6-P (IS) on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference, and expressed its serious concern over the alarming escalation in the repressive measures adopted by the Indian forces against the people of Jammu and Kashmir and the gross and systematic violation of their human rights. The Meeting condemned those massive violations and called upon the Government of India to respect the human rights of the Kashmiri people, including their right to self-determination. It also called for a speedy and peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions and in the spirit of the Simla Agreement of 2 July 1972.

The Meeting reiterated the decision of the Islamic Conferences to send a Good Offices Mission, under the Chairmanship of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, with a view to easing the tension between India and Pakistan and to promoting a peaceful settlement. It also requested the Secretary General to expedite the sending of the fact-finding mission to Jammu and Kashmir and Azad Kashmir and to submit its report as early as possible.

10. The Meeting approved the recommendation contained in the Report of the OIC Committee on South Africa (document OIC/NY-92/SA/REP). It expressed its deep concern over the situation in South Africa and strongly condemned the South African regime for continuing its repressive policies and practices against the people of South Africa; for fomenting township violence; and for impeding the negotiations under the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA) process, thus obstructing the transformation of South Africa to a democratic non-racial society.

It condemned the Boipatong and Ciskei massacres and called for the repeal of all discriminatory laws in South Africa and the immediate release of all political prisoners, and called for bringing the fratricidal violence to an end. It expressed its support for the constructive efforts undertaken by the African National Congress (ANC) to resume constitutional talks.

It urged the international community to maintain sanctions against South Africa until such time as the process of change becomes irreversible and until the apartheid system has been completely abolished. It urged member States to continue to provide moral, political and material support to the liberation movements in South Africa recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

11. The Meeting expressed its deep concern over the critical economic situation in Africa and appealed to the international community in general, and member States in particular, to extend all possible help, including financial and technical assistance, to the African countries in their efforts towards economic and social development. It welcomed the United Nations New Agenda for Development of Africa in the 1990s and expressed the hope that the commitments made by the international community on the basis of the principle of "shared responsibility and full partnership with Africa" would be honoured and that the international community would provide full and tangible support to the African development efforts.

12. The Meeting expressed its deep concern at the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the Nagorno-Karabakh issue and, in this context, reaffirmed the principles of respect for the internationally recognized borders and territorial integrity of States. It expressed its solidarity with the Republic of Azerbaijan and appealed to Armenia to renounce its aggressive policy of expansionism. It also urged the international community to exert all possible dissuasive influence on Armenia with a view to removing the obstacles in the way of facilitating Azerbaijan's quest for an honourable and peaceful settlement of the conflict, which would ensure its territorial integrity and guarantee to its forcibly displaced citizens the restitution of their homes.

13. The Meeting reaffirmed its past resolutions and declarations on Cyprus and expressed its active solidarity with the Turkish Muslim community of Cyprus in its rightful cause. It welcomed the progress achieved in the proximity talks, which took place between 18 June and 14 August 1992, under the Good Offices Mission of the United Nations Secretary-General, culminating in the onset of face-to-face talks between the leaders of the two communities in Cyprus. It expressed its appreciation and full support for the constructive contribution made by President Denktas at the talks. It expressed the hope that necessary ground would be prepared prior to the resumption of the face-to-face talks, due to start on 26 October 1992, so that an early conclusion of the overall framework agreement could be possible. It also underlined the key importance of respect for the principle of political equality in the attainment of a freely negotiated and mutually acceptable solution.

14. The Meeting considered the question of the holding of the Twenty-first Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers initially scheduled to be held in the Republic of the Sudan. In accordance with the positions expressed in the written communications received from a large number of member States by the General Secretariat, the Meeting decided that the Twenty-first Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers would be held in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

15. The Meeting took note of the report of the Secretary General on the implementation of Resolution 6/3-ORG(IS) on the question of the renewal of the mandate of the Secretary General, adopted by the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference. It noted that the necessary conditions for the coming into force of the amendment of paragraph 1 of Article VI of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference had been fulfilled. Consequently it declared that the mandate of Dr. Hamid Algabid, Secretary General, has been renewed for a period of four years as of 1 January 1993.

The Meeting on this occasion conveyed its great satisfaction to the Secretary General for the innovative actions that he has undertaken since his election with a view to imparting dynamism and efficiency to the Organization of the Islamic Conference. It underlined the will of the member States to continue to support his actions and their determination to provide to the Organization the means indispensable for the accomplishment of its mission.